REMARKS

Amendments

Claim 1 is amended to correct the formula. See, e.g., formula 1 at page 5. Claim 1 is also amended to define G_2 as H or -C(NH)(NH_2), or -NH- G_2 as a urea moiety. Further, claim1 is amended to delete the objected to language "wherein the valencies of each O, N or S are adjusted by adding a H if needed." Support for these amendments is provided throughout the disclosure. See, e.g., the discussion below regarding the §112 rejections.

Claim 27 is amended in a manner similar to claim 1. Claims 16, 34, 36 and 37 are amended to be consistent with the language of amended claims 1 and 27. Finally, claim 56 is amended to correct an obvious typographical error.

These amendments address issues previously considered. They do not raise concepts and/or do not raise issues that require further search or consideration. Moreover, these amendments clearly eliminate all asserted grounds of rejection and placed the application in condition for allowance. Entry of the amendments is respectfully requested.

Objection

The objected language is deleted from the claims by the above amendments. Withdrawal of the objection is requested.

Rejections under 35 USC §112, first and second paragraph

Claims 1-16, 18-19, 22-34, 36-37 and 40-75 are rejected under 35 USC §112, first paragraph, on grounds of alleged lack of enablement and lack of written description, and also under 35 USC §112, second paragraph. These rejections are respectively traversed.

In the prior Response filed December 31, 2000, applicants argued that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the valencies of the O, S, and N atoms are not dangling since one would know that these atoms must fulfill the valence requirements of chemistry. In the Office Action of February 24, 2003, the examiner acknowledges that "a person of ordinary skill in the art that the valence requirements would have to be fulfilled." See page 2 of the Office Action.

Since one of ordinary skill in the art would know that the valencies of these atoms are not dangling and would have to be fulfill, one would recognize that the use of H atoms would

be the simplest way to satisfy the valency requirements. Further, one would look to the embodiments described in the specification that show how the valency requirements can be fulfilled.

See, for example, reaction scheme C at page 31 wherein the final compound C-9 exhibits a H_2N-C(=NH)-NH- group for the structure G_2-NH-G_1. See also the depiction of Compound IV at page 44 (which shows N atoms with unfulfilled valencies) and the name of Compound IV at page 21 and 46, i.e., 2-Benzenesulfonylamino-3-{[5-(3-guanidino-propylcarbamoyl)-thiophene-2-carbonyl]-amino}-propionic acid, trifluoracetic acid salt, which clearly indicates that the unfulfilled valencies are in fact fulfilled by H atoms.

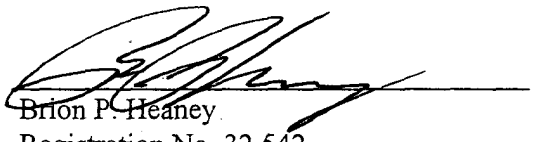
Compare also Compound VIII depicted at page 21 and page 47 and the name of Compound VIII at page21 and page 49, 3-{[5-(3-guanidino-propylcarbamoyl)-thiophene-2-carbonyl]-amino}-3-phenyl-propionic acid. See also Compound XIX depicted at page 54 which exhibits a H_2N-C(=NH)-NH- group for the structure G_2-NH-G_1. See also Compound XXI depicted at page 59 which exhibits a H_2N-C(=NH)-NH- group for the structure G2-NH-G1. Compare also Compound XXXI depicted at page 63 and the name of compound XXX at page 23 and page 65, 3-{[5-(2-guanidino-ethylcarbamoyl)-thiophene-2-carbonyl]-amino}-2-(pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-propionic acid bis trifluoroacetic acid salt.

See also the description of urea and guanidino at page 25. Finally, see original claims 18, 19, 37 and 38 which recite that -NH-G_2 forms a urea containing moiety or a guanidino containing moiety.

In light of the above discussion, it is respectfully submitted that the disclosure as filed reasonably conveys possession of the claimed subject matter. See, e.g., *In re Kaslow,* 217 USPQ 1089 (Fed. Cir. 1982). *Ipsis verbis* disclosure is not required. See, e.g., *Fujikawa v. Wattanasin,* 39 USPQ 1895 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Furthermore, the numerous reaction schemes and examples presented in the application provide more than sufficient guidance to objectively enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention using no more than routine experimentation. See, e.g., *In re Marzocchi et al.* 169 USPQ 367 (CCPA 1971).

In view of the above remarks, it is respectfully that applicants' disclosure satisfies the requirements under 35 USC 112, first and second paragraphs. Withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Brion P. Heaney
Registration No. 32,542
Attorney for Applicants

MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO
& BRANIGAN, P.C.
Arlington Courthouse Plaza 1
2200 Clarendon Blvd. Suite 1400
Arlington, Virginia 22201
Telephone: (703)243-6333
Facsimile: (703) 243-6410
Attorney Docket No.: PHARMA-92 C1

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